

## Side-by-Side of Administrative Recommendations in the National Energy Plans

Senate Republican Energy Plan National Energy Security Act of 2001	Administration Energy Plan National Energy Policy Development Group	Senate and <i>House</i> Democratic Energy Plans
<b>General Provisions to Protect Energy Supply and Security</b>		
	The President should direct the executive agencies to work closely with Congress to implement the legislative components of a national energy policy.	
	The President should issue an Executive Order to direct all federal agencies to include an energy impact statement in any regulatory action that could significantly and adversely affect energy supplies, distribution, or use.	
<p>Consultation And Report on Federal Agency Actions Affecting Domestic Energy Supply</p> <p>Annual Report on United States Energy Independence</p> <p>Strategic Petroleum Reserve Study and Report</p> <p>Study of Existing Rights-of-Way to Determine Capability to Support New Pipelines or Other Transmission</p> <p>Use of Federal Facilities</p> <p>Nuclear Generation Study</p> <p>Development of a Nat'l Spent Nuclear Fuel Strategy &amp; Establishment of an Office of Spent Nuclear Fuel Research</p> <p>Study and Report on Status of Domestic Refining Industry and Product Distribution System</p> <p>Review of Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Natural Gas Pipeline Certification Procedures</p> <p>Annual Report on Availability of Domestic Energy</p>	<p>The NEPD Group recommends to the President that the NEPD Group continue to work and meet on the implementation of the National Energy Policy and explore other ways to advance dependable, affordable, and environmentally responsible production and distribution of energy.</p> <p>The President should reaffirm that the SPR is designed for addressing an imminent or actual disruption in oil supplies, and not for managing prices.</p> <p>The President, at such time that exchanged SPR barrels are returned to the SPR, should determine whether offshore Gulf of Mexico royalty oil deposits to the SPR should be resumed, thereby increasing the size of our reserve.</p> <p>The President should direct the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secretary of Energy offer to lease excess SPR storage facilities to countries (both IEA and non-IEA members) that might not otherwise build storage facilities or hold sufficient strategic</li> </ul>	<p>Federal Government to encourage states to coordinate, on a regional basis state energy policies. DOE may provide technical assistance to states. Annual conference to promote coordination. Reports to Congress.</p> <p>Strategic Petroleum Reserve Study and Report</p> <p>Power Marketing administration rights-of-way study</p> <p>Study on financing for new technologies</p> <p>Regulatory review for new technologies and processes.</p> <p><i>Require federal agencies to review their environmental review procedures in order to find time savings, that do not Compromise environmental protections, for energy generation, processing, transportation and transmission projects that require federal approval.</i></p>

## Side-by-Side of Administrative Recommendations in the National Energy Plans

Senate Republican Energy Plan National Energy Security Act of 2001	Administration Energy Plan National Energy Policy Development Group	Senate and <i>House</i> Democratic Energy Plans
<p>Resources to Maintain the U.S.' Electricity Grid</p> <p>Study of Financing for New Technologies</p> <p>Review of Regulations to Eliminate Barriers to Emerging Energy Technology</p>	<p>storage facilities or hold sufficient strategic stocks, consistent with statutory authorities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secretary of Energy to work closely with Congress to ensure that our SPR protection is maintained.</li> <li>• Secretary of Energy to work with producer and consumer country allies and the IEA to craft a more comprehensive and timely world oil data reporting system.</li> <li>• Appropriate federal agencies to complete the current cycle of oil spill response readiness workshops and to consider further appropriate steps to ensure the implementation of the workshops' recommendations.</li> </ul>	
	<p>The NEPD Group recommends the President direct FEMA to prepare for potential energy emergencies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FEMA should work with states' Offices of Emergency Management as they expand existing emergency operations plans to identify potential problems and address consequences of the power shortages. FEMA should use its current Regional Incident Reporting System to identify any situations that might demand immediate attention.</li> <li>• Using the structure of the already existing Federal Response Plan, FEMA should conduct Regional Interagency Steering Committee (RISC) meetings for states affected by the energy shortfalls. The RISC is a FEMA-led interagency committee comprised of agencies and departments that support the Federal Response Plan. Either an upcoming, scheduled</li> </ul>	

## Side-by-Side of Administrative Recommendations in the National Energy Plans

Senate Republican Energy Plan National Energy Security Act of 2001	Administration Energy Plan National Energy Policy Development Group	Senate and House Democratic Energy Plans
	RISC meeting or a special-focus RISC meeting can be held to identify the short-term energy outlook, as well as any expected consequences, in each of the states during the summer season.	
Enhancement and Extension of Authority Relating to Federal Energy Savings Performance Contracts – Extends existing authority provided to Federal agencies to allow energy service companies to assume the capital costs of installing energy and water conservation equipment and renewable energy systems in Federal facilities or buildings, and recover costs and profit from associated energy cost savings over the life of the building. Expands use of these Energy Savings Performance Contracts (ESPCs) to cover replacement of existing Federal buildings or facilities with new, more energy-efficient buildings or facilities.	The President should direct heads of executive departments and agencies to take appropriate actions to conserve energy use at their facilities to the maximum extent consistent with the effective discharge of public responsibilities. Agencies located in regions where electricity shortages are possible should conserve especially during periods of peak demand. Agencies should report to the President, through the Secretary of Energy, within 30 days on the conservation actions taken.	<i>All federal facilities in the Western Electric Grid, and in other regions susceptible to electricity shortages, meet a minimum daily reduction in electric power usage of eight percent. Facilities in areas subject to potential blackouts should be prepared to match local government reduction goals during times of power alerts.</i>
<b>Education</b>		
	The President should direct the EPA Administrator to develop and implement a strategy to increase public awareness of the sizable savings that energy efficiency offers to homeowners across the country. Typical homeowners can save about 30 percent (about \$400) a year on their home energy bill by using Energy Star-labeled products.	
	The President should direct the Secretary of Energy to explore potential opportunities to develop educational programs related to energy development and use. This should include possible legislation to create public education awareness programs about energy. Such	<i>Support a scholarship program for science and Engineering students whose academic career is focused on energy research and development, as well as grants to those universities who establish programs directly-related to research and development in renewable and alternative</i>

## Side-by-Side of Administrative Recommendations in the National Energy Plans

Senate Republican Energy Plan National Energy Security Act of 2001	Administration Energy Plan National Energy Policy Development Group	Senate and House Democratic Energy Plans
	programs should be long-term in nature, should be funded and managed by the respective energy industries, and should include information on energy's compatibility with a clean environment.	<i>energy technologies.</i>
<b>Integration of Energy Policy &amp; Environmental Policy</b>		
		Establishes an 11-member Presidential appointed (5 members from minority) Commission on Energy & Climate Change to study and recommend measures in one year that could achieve stabilization of greenhouse gas emissions (1990 level by 2010, below 1990 by 2020) in the U.S.; measures are to produce net reductions leading to stabilization.
	The President should direct federal agencies to support continued research into global climate change; continue efforts to identify environmentally and cost-effective ways to use market mechanisms and incentives; continue development of new technologies; and cooperate with allies, including through international processes, to develop technologies, market-based incentives, and other innovative approaches to address the issue of global climate change.	<i>The United States should continue to be an active participant in international talks on global climate change. President Bush should fulfill his campaign promises to seriously address climate change, and he should recognize that scientific fact shows global climate change is occurring and is a serious risk to the health of our planet.</i>  <i>Include CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in multi-pollutant regulations and legislation.</i>
	The NEPD Group recommends the President issue an Executive Order to rationalize permitting for energy production in an environmentally sound manner by directing federal agencies to expedite permits and other federal actions necessary for energy-related project approvals on a national basis. This order would establish an inter-agency task force chaired by the Council on	

## Side-by-Side of Administrative Recommendations in the National Energy Plans

Senate Republican Energy Plan National Energy Security Act of 2001	Administration Energy Plan National Energy Policy Development Group	Senate and <i>House</i> Democratic Energy Plans
	<p>Environmental Quality to ensure that federal agencies responsible for permitting energy-related facilities are coordinating their efforts. The task force will ensure that federal agencies set up appropriate mechanisms to coordinate federal, state, tribal, and local permitting activity in particular regions where increased activity is expected.</p>	
	<p>The President should direct all agencies to use technological advances to better protect our environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Administration remains committed to investing in Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) and encourages the private sector to invest in ITS applications. This Department of Transportation (DOT) program funds the development of improved transportation infrastructure that will reduce congestion, such as traveler information/navigation systems, freeway management, and electronic toll collection. ITS applications reduce fuel associated with travel.</li> <li>• The Administration remains committed to the DOT's fuel-cell-powered transit bus program, authored by the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA -21). This program demonstrates the viability of fuel-cell power plants for transit bus applications.</li> <li>• The Administration remains committed to the Clean Buses program. TEA -21 establishes a new clean fuel formula grant program, providing an opportunity to accelerate the introduction of advanced bus propulsion technologies into the mainstream of the nation's transit fleet.</li> </ul>	<p>International Clean Energy Technology Transfer – establishes an interagency working group to coordinate &amp; promote U.S. government efforts to transfer clean energy technology to the developing countries, and countries in transition, that are expected to experience, over the next 20 years, the most significant growth in energy production and associated greenhouse gas emissions. Requires all U.S. government entities supporting activities in the energy and environment sectors of such countries to support transfer of U.S. clean energy technology to the maximum extent practicable.</p> <p><i>Elevate Science and Technology in the Department of Energy – Science and technology are issues deserving the full-time attention of DOE and call for increased funding for the Office of Science as well as the creation of the position of Under Secretary for Science and Technology to oversee all R&amp;D programs.</i></p>

## Side-by-Side of Administrative Recommendations in the National Energy Plans

Senate Republican Energy Plan National Energy Security Act of 2001	Administration Energy Plan National Energy Policy Development Group	Senate and <i>House</i> Democratic Energy Plans
	The President should direct the Administrator of the EPA to study opportunities to maintain or improve the environmental benefits of state and local “boutique” clean fuel programs while exploring ways to increase the flexibility of the fuels distribution infrastructure, improve fungibility, and provide added gasoline market liquidity. In concluding this study, the Administrator shall consult with the Departments of Energy and Agriculture, and other agencies as needed.	Streamlining fuel specifications – EPA & DOE must report to Congress on the technical & economic feasibility of developing national or regional vehicle fuel
	The President should direct the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy and other relevant agencies, to review New Source Review regulations, including administrative interpretation and implementation, and report to the President within 90 days on the impact of the regulations on investment in new utility and refinery generation capacity, energy efficiency, and environmental protection.	
	The President should direct the Attorney General to review existing enforcement actions regarding New Source Review to ensure that the enforcement actions are consistent with the Clean Air Act and its regulations.	
<b>Alaska &amp; Arctic National Wildlife Refuge</b>		
	The President should direct the Secretary of the Interior to consider additional environmentally responsible oil and gas development, based on sound science and the best available technology, through further lease sales in the National	

## Side-by-Side of Administrative Recommendations in the National Energy Plans

Senate Republican Energy Plan National Energy Security Act of 2001	Administration Energy Plan National Energy Policy Development Group	Senate and <i>House</i> Democratic Energy Plans
	Petroleum Reserve-Alaska. Such consideration should include areas not currently leased within the Northeast corner of the Reserve.	
	The President should direct the Secretaries of Energy and State, coordinating with the Secretary of the Interior and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, to work closely with Canada, the State of Alaska, and all other interested parties to expedite the construction of a pipeline to deliver natural gas to the lower 48 states. This should include proposing to Congress any changes or waivers of law pursuant to the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Act of 1976 that may be required.	
	The President should direct the Secretaries of Energy and State, coordinating with the Secretary of the Interior and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, to work closely with Canada, the State of Alaska, and all other interested parties to expedite the construction of a pipeline to deliver natural gas to the lower 48 states. This should include proposing to Congress any changes or waivers of law pursuant to the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Act of 1976 that may be required.	
<b>Oil and Gas Related Provisions</b>		
	The President should direct the Secretaries of Commerce and Interior to reexamine the current federal legal and policy regime (statutes, regulations, and Executive Orders) to determine if changes are needed regarding energy-related	

## Side-by-Side of Administrative Recommendations in the National Energy Plans

Senate Republican Energy Plan National Energy Security Act of 2001	Administration Energy Plan National Energy Policy Development Group	Senate and <i>House</i> Democratic Energy Plans
	<p>activities and the siting of energy facilities in the coastal zone and on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS).</p> <p>The President should direct the Secretary of the Interior continue OCS oil and gas leasing and approval of exploration and development plans on predictable schedules.</p>	
	<p>The President should direct the Secretary of the Interior to examine land status and lease stipulation impediments to federal oil and gas leasing, and review and modify those where opportunities exist (consistent with the law, good environmental practice, and balanced use of other resources).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expedite the ongoing Energy Policy and Conservation Act study of impediments to federal oil and gas exploration and development.</li> <li>• Review public lands withdrawals and lease stipulations, with full public consultation, especially with the people in the region, to consider modifications where appropriate.</li> </ul>	<p>Federal onshore leasing programs for oil and gas – facilitates access to oil and gas on public lands, authorizes additional funding to ensure adequate personnel at the Dept. of Interior &amp; Agriculture, so that required environmental reviews related to oil and gas production on public lands can be completed expeditiously.</p> <p>Increasing production on State and private lands – Requires DOE in conjunction with Interstate Oil &amp; Gas Compact Commission to evaluate opportunities for increasing production of oil &amp; gas on state and private lands.</p>
<p>Directs the Sec. of Energy &amp; the Sec. of Interior to conclude an agreement for using crude oil taken as royalty in kind for adding to the Strategic Petroleum Reserve when crude oil prices are stable and low.</p>		<p><i>The President should announce that he is prepared to use his authority over the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to release crude oil in the event of future oil market disruptions.</i></p> <p><i>Require the President to report to Congress on why oil will not be released when market prices exceed \$30/barrel, and report why domestic oil will not be purchased from marginal wells for the SPR when prices are below \$15/barrel.</i></p>
		<p><i>The President should call on OPEC, and non-OPEC oil producers such as Mexico, to increase</i></p>



## Side-by-Side of Administrative Recommendations in the National Energy Plans

Senate Republican Energy Plan National Energy Security Act of 2001	Administration Energy Plan National Energy Policy Development Group	Senate and <i>House</i> Democratic Energy Plans
		<i>production at this time when the world spot price for crude oil continues to hover over \$28 per barrel.</i>
		<i>The President should Instruct the Justice Department to aggressively investigate energy pricing to assure that illegal price fixing does not occur, and to give thorough anti-trust reviews to any proposals to further consolidate energy companies.</i>
	<p>The President should direct the Secretaries of Energy and the Interior to promote enhanced oil and gas recovery from existing wells through new technology.</p> <p>The President should direct the Secretary of Energy to improve oil and gas exploration technology through continued partnership with public and private entities.</p>	
	<p>The President should direct the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Secretary of Energy to take steps to ensure America has adequate refining capacity to meet the needs of consumers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide more regulatory certainty to refinery owners and streamline the permitting process where possible to ensure that regulatory overlap is limited.</li> <li>• Adopt comprehensive regulations (covering more than one pollutant and requirement) and consider the cumulative impacts and benefits.</li> </ul>	<i>Expedited review – Instruct EPA to continue the Clinton Administration practice of expediting the agency's review of refinery permits within 180 days. We support efforts that speed up federal environmental reviews when to do so does not detrimentally impact environmental standards.</i>

## Side-by-Side of Administrative Recommendations in the National Energy Plans

Senate Republican Energy Plan National Energy Security Act of 2001	Administration Energy Plan National Energy Policy Development Group	Senate and <i>House</i> Democratic Energy Plans
<b>Provisions Relating To Natural Gas</b>		
<p>Research and Development for New Natural Gas Technologies</p> <p>Interagency Agreement on Environmental Review of Interstate Natural Gas Pipeline Projects</p> <p>Pipeline Integrity, Safety &amp; Reliability R&amp;D – Requires the Department of Transportation to develop an R&amp;D program to ensure integrity of natural gas and hazardous liquid pipelines, including materials inspection techniques, risk assessment, and information systems surety and within 240 days of enactment submit to Congress a 5 year plan for activities under the section with annual reports.</p>	<p>The President should direct agencies to continue their interagency efforts to improve pipeline safety and expedite pipeline permitting in an environmentally sound manner and encourage FERC to consider improvements in the regulatory process governing approval of interstate natural gas pipeline projects.</p>	<p>Requires the FERC to conduct an interagency review of policies, procedures and regulations to improve the process for approving new natural gas pipeline capacity.</p> <p>Pipeline Safety Research And Development – Requires the Department of Transportation to develop an R&amp;D program to ensure integrity of natural gas and hazardous liquid pipelines, including materials inspection techniques, risk assessment, and information systems surety and within 240 days of enactment submit to Congress a 5-year plan for activities under the section with annual reports.</p> <p><i>Propose strengthening our current oversight program for pipelines in order to enhance safety and reliability. Require the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to review its permitting process to speed approval of pipeline siting and construction without compromising safety or environmental standards.</i></p>
		<p>Sale price in bundled natural gas transactions – concludes that more transparency in natural gas prices is needed, requires FERC to issue an order that sellers of natural gas in bundled transactions disclose the portions of the sale price attributable to the cost of the gas paid by the seller and the cost of transportation price paid by the seller.</p>
<b>Coal Related Provisions</b>		
Technology Research And Development Program	The NEPD Group recognizes the importance of	National Coal-Based Technology Development &

## Side-by-Side of Administrative Recommendations in the National Energy Plans

<b>Senate Republican Energy Plan National Energy Security Act of 2001</b>	<b>Administration Energy Plan National Energy Policy Development Group</b>	<b>Senate and <i>House</i> Democratic Energy Plans</b>
<p>For Advanced Clean Coal Technology For Coal-Based Electricity Generating Facilities.</p> <p>Cost And Performance Goals. Authorizes the Secretary, in consultation with the private sector, to establish R&amp;D cost and performance goals that can be achieved by 2007, 2015 and 2020 by existing and new coal-based generating facilities. Requires the Secretary to submit to Congress the results of their Investigations within 180 days.</p> <p>Study. Authorizes the Secretary to study the technologies capable of achieving the performance goals and make recommendations for the programs required to develop those technologies.</p> <p>Technology Research And Development Program. Directs the Secretary to carry out a program of research and development, demonstration, and commercial applications of coal based technologies. Requires the Secretary to report to Congress within 18 months on the programs identified under this Act that are in effect or are to be carried out.</p> <p>Power Plant Improvement Initiative. Authorizes the Secretary to carry out a power plant improvement initiative that will demonstrate commercial applications to new and existing plants of coal-based technologies that will advance the efficiency, environmental performance and cost competitiveness beyond that of Facilities in service or demonstrated to date.</p>	<p>looking to technology to help us meet the goals of increasing electricity generation while protecting our environment. To that end, The President should direct the Department of Energy to continue to develop advanced clean coal technology by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investing \$2 billion over 10 years to fund research in clean coal technologies.</li> <li>• Directing federal agencies to explore regulatory approaches that will encourage advancements in environmental technology.</li> </ul> <p>The President should direct federal agencies to provide greater regulatory certainty relating to coal electricity generation through clear policies that are easily applied to business decisions.</p>	<p>Applications Program – authorizes Secretary, in consultation with the private sector, to establish R&amp;D cost and performance goals that can be achieved by 2007, 2015 &amp; 2020 by coal-based generating facilities. Directs the Secretary to carry out a program of R&amp;D, demonstration, and commercial applications of coal based technologies capable of achieving the performance goals. Authorizes \$100 million for each fiscal year from 2002 to 2012.</p>

## Side-by-Side of Administrative Recommendations in the National Energy Plans

Senate Republican Energy Plan National Energy Security Act of 2001	Administration Energy Plan National Energy Policy Development Group	Senate and <i>House</i> Democratic Energy Plans
<b>Hydroelectric Licensing Reform</b>		
<p>Process for Consideration by Federal Agencies of Conditions to Licenses - FERC Jurisdiction over electric reliability organizations and all bulk power system users</p> <p>Coordinated Environmental Review Process - Creates a new Section 33 of the Federal Power Act which confirms the FERC's lead agency role in environmental reviews of hydroelectric projects, and sets limits on environmental reviews conducted by consulting agencies. Requires FERC to set deadlines on opportunities for input on environmental reviews by federal, state and local agencies.</p> <p>Study of Small Hydroelectric Projects - Requires FERC to investigate the feasibility of a separate licensing procedure for small hydroelectric projects, and report to Congress within 18 months of date of enactment. Requires definition of the term "small hydroelectric project" to be defined by FERC, and to include all projects with generating capacity of 5 megawatts or less.</p>	<p>The NEPD Group recognizes there is a need to reduce the time and cost of the hydro-power licensing process. The President should encourage the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and direct federal resource agencies to make the licensing process more clear and efficient, while preserving environmental goals. In addition, the NEPD Group recognizes the importance of optimizing the efficiency and reliability of existing hydropower facilities and will encourage the Administration to adopt efforts toward that end.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support administrative and legislative reform of the hydropower licensing process.</li> <li>• Direct federal resource agencies to reach interagency agreement on conflicting mandatory license conditions before they submit their conditions to FERC for inclusion in a license.</li> <li>• Encourage FERC to adopt appropriate deadlines for its own actions during the licensing process.</li> </ul>	<p>Alternative conditions – require agencies to adopt an alternative condition proposed by an applicant for a hydroelectric relicensing project if the applicant can demonstrate that the proposed condition is equally or more protective of the environment than conditions suggested by the agency, is based on sound science, and would be more cost effective or would result in less loss of generating capacity.</p> <p>Relicensing study – amend the FERC study requirement imposed in last year's EPCA bill to require FERC to coordinate with resource management agencies to determine, for the 100+ hydroelectric relicenses issued since Jan. 1, 1994: how long the application process took; loss of generating capacity caused by new conditions; environmental improvements created by the conditions; conditions resulting in litigation, etc. The purpose is to examine the extensive data from this group of relicensings to determine where problems and bottlenecks actually exist. FERC would be directed to work with the resource management agencies having conditioning authority under the Federal Power Act to compile this information.</p>
<b>Electric Supply and Reliability</b>		
<p>Electric Energy Transmission Reliability – Creates an industry-run, FERC-overseen, organization that sets enforceable rules for the interstate transmission grid. Very similar to the bill passed unanimously by the Senate last year.</p>	<p>The President should encourage FERC to use its existing statutory authority to promote competition and encourage investment in transmission facilities.</p> <p>The President should direct the Secretary of</p>	<p>Electric Energy Transmission Reliability – creates an industry-run, FERC-overseen, organization that sets enforceable rules for the interstate transmission grid. Very similar to the electricity reliability bill passed unanimously by the Senate last year. Changes were made to the Senate-</p>

## Side-by-Side of Administrative Recommendations in the National Energy Plans

Senate Republican Energy Plan National Energy Security Act of 2001	Administration Energy Plan National Energy Policy Development Group	Senate and <i>House</i> Democratic Energy Plans
	<p>Energy to work with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to improve the reliability of the interstate transmission system and to develop legislation providing for enforcement by a self-regulatory organization subject to FERC oversight.</p> <p>The President should direct the Secretary of Energy to expand the Department's research and development on transmission reliability and superconductivity.</p> <p>The President should direct the Secretary of Energy to authorize the Western Area Power Administration to explore relieving the "Path 15" bottle-neck through transmission expansion financed by nonfederal contributions.</p>	<p>passed bill to incorporate subsequent consensus agreements.</p> <p><i>Direct the National Academy of Science to study our existing nationwide grid to identify infrastructure bottlenecks so that the federal government can then target incentives to the highest priority modernization projects.</i></p>
	<p>To remove constraints on the interstate transmission grid and allow our nation's electricity supply to meet the growing needs of our economy, the President should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct the Secretary of Energy, by December 31, 2001, to examine the benefits of establishing a national grid, identify transmission bottlenecks, and identify measures to remove transmission bottlenecks.</li> <li>• Direct the Secretary of Energy to work with FERC to relieve transmission constraints by encouraging the use of incentive rate-making proposals.</li> <li>• Direct the federal utilities to determine whether transmission expansions are necessary to remove constraints. The Administration should review the Bonneville Power Administration's (BPA's) capital and financing requirements in</li> </ul>	<p>Wholesale electricity energy rates in the western energy market – requires FERC to impose just and reasonable load-differentiated demand rates or cost-of-service based rates on sales by electric utilities of electric energy at wholesale in the western energy market, and for states to allow such rates to be passed along to consumers. <i>(House Proposal on price caps, same as above.)</i></p> <p>Wholesale electricity market data – requires FERC to establish a public system for providing current and transparent information on the availability of generating and transmission capacity</p> <p>Universal and affordable service – sense of Congress that states should ensure affordable electricity service for all consumers</p> <p>Orders a review of FERC policies on transmission and wholesale power markets</p>

## Side-by-Side of Administrative Recommendations in the National Energy Plans

Senate Republican Energy Plan National Energy Security Act of 2001	Administration Energy Plan National Energy Policy Development Group	Senate and <i>House</i> Democratic Energy Plans
	the context of its membership in a regional RTO, and if additional Treasury financing appears warranted or necessary in the future, the Administration should seek an increase in BPA's borrowing authority at that time.	Calls for a DOE study on financing techniques to encourage electricity generation technologies  Enviromental disclosure to consumers – requires the FTC to issue rules ensuring retail electricity consumers are notified of the enegy sources used to generate the power used by the customer. Authorizes DOE to start a program to certify electricity products with more than 50% renewables content.
<b>Provisions Relating To Nuclear Energy</b>		
	<p>The President should support the expansion of nuclear energy in the United States as a major component of our national energy policy. Following are specific components of the recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) to ensure that safety and environmental protection are high priorities as they prepare to evaluate and expedite applications for licensing new advanced-technology nuclear reactors.</li> <li>• Encourage the NRC to facilitate efforts by utilities to expand nuclear energy generation in the United States by uprating existing nuclear plants safely.</li> <li>• Encourage the NRC to relicense existing nuclear plants that meet or exceed safety standards.</li> <li>• Direct the Secretary of Energy and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to assess the potential of nuclear energy to improve air quality.</li> <li>• Increase resources as necessary for nuclear</li> </ul>	

## Side-by-Side of Administrative Recommendations in the National Energy Plans

Senate Republican Energy Plan National Energy Security Act of 2001	Administration Energy Plan National Energy Policy Development Group	Senate and <i>House</i> Democratic Energy Plans
	<p>safety enforcement in light of the potential increase in generation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use the best science to provide a deep geologic repository for nuclear waste.</li> <li>• Support legislation clarifying that qualified funds set aside by plant owners for eventual decommissioning will not be taxed as part of the transaction.</li> </ul>	
<p>Nuclear Energy Research Initiative – Funds NERI at \$60 million to continue funding for existing projects as well as new awards to address the barriers to expanded use of nuclear energy – economics, proliferation, safety, and spent fuel.</p> <p>Nuclear Energy Plant Optimization Program – Funds NEPO program at \$10 million to continue public/private cost-shared R&amp;D to manage long-term effects of plant aging and improving reliability and productivity of Nation’s 103 operating nuclear power plants.</p> <p>Nuclear Energy Technology Development Program – Funds NET program at \$25 million to complete Generation IV activities to develop R&amp;D roadmap necessary for development of advanced reactor designs to compete in markets. Implements near-term advanced reactor deployment activities on cost-share basis with industry and continues work on Gas Turbine-Modular Reactor technology.</p> <p>Authorizes funding for Grants for Incentive Payments For Capital Improvements To Increase Production and Efficiency</p>	<p>The NEPD Group recommends that, in the context of developing advanced nuclear fuel cycles and next generation technologies for nuclear energy, the United States should reexamine its policies to allow for research, development and deployment of fuel conditioning methods (such as pyroprocessing) that reduce waste streams and enhance proliferation resistance. In doing so, the United States will continue to discourage the accumulation of separated plutonium, worldwide.</p> <p>The United States should also consider technologies (in collaboration with international partners with highly developed fuel cycles and a record of close cooperation) to develop reprocessing and fuel treatment technologies that are cleaner, more efficient, less waste-intensive, and more proliferation-resistant.</p>	<p><i>Support continued research in advanced technologies for nuclear power as well as continued efforts to find safe and environmentally sound methods to reduce nuclear waste and provide for its safe disposal.</i></p>

## Side-by-Side of Administrative Recommendations in the National Energy Plans

Senate Republican Energy Plan National Energy Security Act of 2001	Administration Energy Plan National Energy Policy Development Group	Senate and <i>House</i> Democratic Energy Plans
<b>Alternative Fuels</b>		
Federal Fleet Fuel Economy and Use of Alternative Fuels – requires Federal agencies to increase fuel economy of newly acquired Federal Fleet passenger cars & light trucks by at least 3 miles/gallon by 2005 compared to 2000 acquisitions. Requires Federal agencies to use alternative fuels for at least 50% of total fuel volume by 2005.		Increased use of alternative fuels by federal fleets – requires all dual fueled vehicles acquired by the Federal Government prior to enactment to be operated on alternative fuels.  <i>The federal government should be required to purchase hybrid vehicles, when such vehicles are available and can meet all performance needs for the purchasing agency.</i>
<b>Renewable Energy</b>		
	The President should direct the Secretaries of the Interior and Energy to reevaluate access limitations to federal lands in order to increase renewable energy production, such as biomass, wind, geothermal, and solar.	
	The President should direct the Secretary of Energy to conduct a review of current funding and historic performance of renewable energy and alternative energy research and development programs in light of the recommendations of this report. Based on this review, the Secretary of Energy is then directed to propose appropriate funding of those research and development programs that are performance-based and are modeled as public-private partnerships	
	The President should direct the Secretary of the Interior to determine ways to reduce the delays in geothermal lease processing as part of the permitting review process.	



## Side-by-Side of Administrative Recommendations in the National Energy Plans

Senate Republican Energy Plan National Energy Security Act of 2001	Administration Energy Plan National Energy Policy Development Group	Senate and <i>House</i> Democratic Energy Plans
	The President should direct the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to develop a new renewable energy partnership program to help companies more easily buy renewable energy, as well as receive recognition for the environmental benefits of their purchase, and help consumers by promoting consumer choice programs that increase their knowledge about the environmental benefits of purchasing renewable energy.	
Assessment of Renewable Energy Resources - Authorizes DOE to conduct a comprehensive assessment of all renewable energy resources within the U.S., including availability and characteristics, costs to bring on-line and other relevant information.		Assessment of renewable energy resources – requires DOE to publish an annual inventory and assessment of renewable energy resources in the United States, to promote the development of such resources. ( <i>Same proposal in House Plan.</i> )  Federal purchase requirement – requires the Federal government to purchase a certain amount of its electricity needs from renewable energy sources or fuel cells. The percentage increases from 3 percent in 2002 to 7.5 percent by 2010 and each year thereafter.  Interconnection standards – requires the FERC to adopt rules to ensure the interconnection of distributed generation to local distribution facilities.
	The President should direct the Secretary of the Treasury to work with Congress to continue the ethanol excise tax exemption.	Allocation of Alcohol Fuels Credit to Patrons of a Cooperative – amends the existing credit for small ethanol producers to allow farmer-owned cooperatives to utilize that credit.
	The President should direct the Secretary of Energy to develop next-generation technology—including hydrogen and fusion.	

## Side-by-Side of Administrative Recommendations in the National Energy Plans

Senate Republican Energy Plan National Energy Security Act of 2001	Administration Energy Plan National Energy Policy Development Group	Senate and <i>House</i> Democratic Energy Plans
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop an education campaign that communicate</li> <li>• Focus research and development efforts on integrating current programs regarding hydrogen, fuel cells, and distributed energy.</li> </ul>	
<b>Energy Efficiency, Conservation, And Assistance To Low-Income Families</b>		
	<p>The President should direct the Secretary of Transportation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider passenger safety, economic concerns, and disparate impact on the U.S. versus foreign fleet of automobiles.</li> <li>• Look at other market-based approaches to increasing the national average fuel economy of new motor vehicles.</li> </ul>	<p>Vehicle fuel efficiency – Requires the Secretary of Transportation, in coordination with the Secretary of Energy, to implement policies to ensure petroleum use in the light vehicle sector is capped by 2008 at no more than five percent above the 2000 level.</p> <p><i>The Secretary of Transportation should prescribe by regulation the maximum feasible fuel economy level for light trucks, SUVs, and mini-vans that he decides the manufacturers can achieve in a model year, in accordance with requirements and conditions of existing law.</i></p>
	<p>The President should direct the Secretary of Transportation to review and promote congestion mitigation technologies and strategies and work with Congress on legislation to implement these strategies.</p>	
<p>Energy Efficient Schools Program – establishes a new program within the Department of Energy making grants to local school districts in improve energy efficiency of school buildings and expand use of renewable energy. Authorizes \$200 million in fiscal years 2002 through 2005, such sums as are necessary in following fiscal years.</p>	<p>Expand the Energy Star program beyond office buildings to include schools, retail buildings, health care facilities, and homes.</p>	<p>Incentives for energy-efficient schools – establishes a new program within DOE making grants to local school districts in improve energy efficiency of school buildings and expand use of renewable energy. Authorizes \$200 million in fiscal year 2002, increasing in subsequent fiscal years.</p> <p><i>Supplemental funding of \$200 million in emergency assistance should be provided to</i></p>

## Side-by-Side of Administrative Recommendations in the National Energy Plans

Senate Republican Energy Plan National Energy Security Act of 2001	Administration Energy Plan National Energy Policy Development Group	Senate and <i>House</i> Democratic Energy Plans
		<i>cover the costs of the necessary steps to reduce energy use in federal facilities, but also to assist weatherization programs for public schools hard pressed by dramatically rising energy costs.</i>
	The President should direct the EPA and DOT to develop ways to reduce demand for petroleum transportation fuels by working with the trucking industry to establish a program to reduce emissions and fuel consumption from long-haul trucks at truck stops by implementing alternatives to idling, such as electrification and auxiliary power units at truck stops along interstate highways. EPA and DOT will develop partnership agreements with trucking fleets, truck stops, and manufacturers of idle-reducing technologies (e.g., portable auxiliary packs, electrification) to install and use low-emission-idling technologies.	
	The President should direct the Secretary of Energy to establish a national priority for improving energy efficiency. The priority would be to improve the energy intensity of the U.S. economy as measured by the amount of energy required for each dollar of economic productivity. This increased efficiency should be pursued through the combined efforts of industry, consumers, and federal, state, and local governments.	<p>Voluntary commitments to reduce industrial energy intensity - Authorizes DOE to enter into voluntary agreements with energy-intensive industrial sectors to reduce their energy intensity, with a goal of a 1 percent improvement each year from 2002 to 2012.</p> <p>Enhanced Renewable &amp; Energy R&amp;D – one goal should be to improve the energy intensity of major energy-consuming industries (including petroleum refineries) by at least 25% by 2010.</p> <p><i>The federally sponsored secondary market institutions and any direct federal loan programs should be required to offer financing tools that provide increased incentives to improve energy efficiency. These agencies would be directed to develop within twelve</i></p>

## Side-by-Side of Administrative Recommendations in the National Energy Plans

Senate Republican Energy Plan National Energy Security Act of 2001	Administration Energy Plan National Energy Policy Development Group	Senate and House Democratic Energy Plans
		<i>months proposals for making energy efficient mortgages more affordable, more flexible home improvement loans, and allow energy savings to be included in calculating loan eligibility.</i>
		Federal Energy Bank – Establishes a funding mechanism to finance federal energy efficiency projects.  <i>CARE Bank – Create a “Clean, Alternative and Renewable Energies” Public Benefits Bank to provide flexible financing for rapid development of America’s renewable energy generation. The CARE Bank would serve as an infrastructure bank for state and local governments, schools and universities, and non-profits and cooperatives. Funded at \$1 billion per year for the next ten years, the CARE Bank would finance such projects as placing solar panels on school rooftops, the cost of net metering equipment, and the necessary infrastructure for maintaining fleets of alternative fuel vehicles.</i>
Energy Efficiency Science Initiative - Authorizes up to \$50 million annually for a competitive grant program to foster research relating to energy efficiency. Requires an annual report to Congress on program activities.	The President should direct the Office of Science and Technology Policy and the President’s Council of Advisors on Science and Technology to review and make recommendations on using the nation’s energy resources more efficiently.	<i>Congress should direct the National Academy of Sciences to investigate cost-effective ways in which America can become more energy efficient through the use of new technologies.</i>
Federal Energy Efficiency Requirement - Requires reduction of federal energy usage per gross square foot in federal facilities by 30% by 2005 and 50% by 2020 and require annual report to Congress.	The President should direct the Secretary of Energy to conduct a review of current funding and historic performance of energy efficiency research and development programs in light of the recommendations of this report. Based on this review, the Secretary of Energy is then directed to propose appropriate funding of those research and development programs that are	<i>Federal Contracting – The rules for awarding construction contracts and standards for equipment purchases should be changed to require consideration of long term energy operating costs.</i>

## Side-by-Side of Administrative Recommendations in the National Energy Plans

Senate Republican Energy Plan National Energy Security Act of 2001	Administration Energy Plan National Energy Policy Development Group	Senate and <i>House</i> Democratic Energy Plans
	performance-based and are modeled as public-private partnerships.	
	<p>The President should direct the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to work with local and state governments to promote the use of well-designed CHP and other clean power generation at brownfields sites, consistent with the local communities' interests. EPA will also work to clarify liability issues if they are raised at a particular site.</p> <p>The President should direct the EPA Administrator to promote CHP through flexibility in environmental permitting.</p> <p>The President should direct the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to issue guidance to encourage the development of well-designed combined heat and power (CHP) units that are both highly efficient and have low emissions. The goal of this guidance would be to shorten the time needed to obtain each permit, provide certainty to industry by ensuring consistent implementation across the country, and encourage the use of these cleaner, more efficient technologies.</p>	
	<p>The President should direct the Secretary of Energy to promote greater energy efficiency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extend the Energy Star labeling program to additional products, appliances, and services.</li> <li>• Strengthen Department of Energy public education programs relating to energy efficiency.</li> </ul> <p>The President should direct the Secretary of</p>	<p><i>The Bush Administration should not weaken the appliance efficiency standards proposed by the Clinton Administration, including those for air conditioners.</i></p> <p><i>The Bush Administration should immediately reinstate the 30% efficiency improvement standards for central air conditioners that it rolled back earlier this year.</i></p>

## Side-by-Side of Administrative Recommendations in the National Energy Plans

Senate Republican Energy Plan National Energy Security Act of 2001	Administration Energy Plan National Energy Policy Development Group	Senate and House Democratic Energy Plans
	<p>Energy to improve the energy efficiency of appliances.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the appliance standards program for covered products, setting higher standards where technologically feasible and economically justified.</li> <li>• Expand the scope of the appliance standards program, setting standards for additional appliances where technologically feasible and economically justified.</li> </ul>	<p><i>The Bush Administration should also accelerate rulemakings to adopt, within two years, updated efficiency standards for commercial air conditioners and residential heating systems.</i></p> <p><i>The Department of Energy should propose strong new standards for other devices, such as limits on standby power consumption of televisions, VCRs, and other electronic products, and establish efficiency standards for exit signs, traffic lights, torchiere lighting fixtures; and utility transformers.</i></p>
	<p>The President should direct the Secretary of Energy to promote greater energy efficiency by expanding the Energy Star program beyond office buildings to include schools, retail buildings, health care facilities, and homes.</p>	
<b>International Activities</b>		
	<p>The President should make energy security a priority of our trade and foreign policy.</p> <p>The President should support initiatives by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Algeria, Qatar, the UAE, and other suppliers to open up areas of their energy sectors to foreign investment.</p>	
	<p>The President should direct the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secretaries of State, Energy and Commerce work to improve dialogue among energy producing and consuming nations.</li> <li>• Secretaries of State, Commerce, and Energy to continue supporting American energy firms competing in markets abroad and use our</li> </ul>	

## Side-by-Side of Administrative Recommendations in the National Energy Plans

Senate Republican Energy Plan National Energy Security Act of 2001	Administration Energy Plan National Energy Policy Development Group	Senate and <i>House</i> Democratic Energy Plans
	<p>membership in multilateral organizations to level the playing field for U.S. companies overseas; and to reduce barriers to trade and investment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secretaries of Commerce and Energy, and the U.S. Trade Representative, to support a sectoral trade initiative to expand investment and trade in energy-related goods and services.</li> <li>• Secretaries of State, Treasury, and Commerce to initiate a comprehensive review of sanctions. Energy security should be one of the factors considered in such a review.</li> <li>• Secretaries of State, Commerce, and Energy to engage in a dialogue through the North American Energy Working Group to develop closer energy integration among Canada, Mexico, and the United States.</li> <li>• Secretaries of Energy and State, in consultation with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, to make their own regulatory regimes more compatible for cross-border trade.</li> <li>• Secretaries of State and Commerce to conclude negotiations with Venezuela on a Bilateral Investment Treaty, and propose formal energy consultations with Brazil, to improve the energy investment climate for the growing level of energy investment flows between the United States and each of these countries.</li> <li>• Secretaries of Energy, Commerce, and State to work through the Summit of the Americas Hemispheric Energy Initiative to develop effective and stable regulatory frameworks and foster reliable supply sources of all fuels within</li> </ul>	

## Side-by-Side of Administrative Recommendations in the National Energy Plans

Senate Republican Energy Plan National Energy Security Act of 2001	Administration Energy Plan National Energy Policy Development Group	Senate and <i>House</i> Democratic Energy Plans
	<p>the region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secretaries of State, Energy, and Commerce to reinvigorate the U.S.-Africa Trade to promote a more receptive environment for U.S. oil and gas trade, investment, and operations; and promote geographic diversification of energy supplies.</li> <li>• Secretaries of State, Commerce, and Energy to support the BTC oil pipeline as it demonstrates its commercial viability and continue working with relevant companies and countries to establish the commercial conditions that will allow oil companies operating in Kazakhstan the option of exporting their oil via the BTC pipeline.</li> <li>• Secretaries of State, Commerce, and Energy to support the efforts of private investors and regional governments to develop the Shah Deniz gas pipeline as a way to help Turkey and Georgia diversify their natural gas supplies and help Azerbaijan export its gas via a pipeline that will continue diversification of secure energy supply routes.</li> <li>• Secretary of State to encourage Greece and Turkey to link their gas pipeline systems to allow European consumers to diversify their gas supplies by purchasing Caspian gas.</li> <li>• Secretaries of Commerce, Energy, and State to deepen their commercial dialogue with Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, and other Caspian states to provide a strong, transparent, and stable business climate for energy and related infrastructure projects.</li> <li>• Secretaries of State, Commerce, and Energy to deepen the focus of the discussions with Russia</li> </ul>	



## Side-by-Side of Administrative Recommendations in the National Energy Plans

Senate Republican Energy Plan National Energy Security Act of 2001	Administration Energy Plan National Energy Policy Development Group	Senate and <i>House</i> Democratic Energy Plans
	<p>on energy and the investment climate to assist U.S. companies in their dialogue with Russian officials, on reform of the PSA law and other regulations and related tax provisions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secretaries of State, Commerce, and Energy to continue to work in the APEC Energy Working Group to examine oil market data transparency issues and the variety of ways petroleum stocks can be used as an option to address oil market disruptions.</li> <li>• Secretaries of State and Energy to work with India's Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas to help India maximize its domestic oil and gas production.</li> <li>• Secretaries of Commerce, State, and Energy to promote market-based solutions to environmental concerns; support exports of U.S. clean energy technologies and encourage their overseas development; engage bilaterally and multilaterally to promote best practices; explore collaborative international basic research and development in energy alternatives and energy-efficient technologies; and explore innovative programs to support the global adoption of these technologies.</li> <li>• The President should seek to increase international cooperation on finding alternatives to oil, especially for the transportation sector.</li> <li>• Secretary of State to reinvigorate its dialogue with the European Union on energy issues, and resume the consultative process this year in Washington.</li> <li>• The President should promote a coordinated approach to energy security by calling for an</li> </ul>	

## Side-by-Side of Administrative Recommendations in the National Energy Plans

Senate Republican Energy Plan National Energy Security Act of 2001	Administration Energy Plan National Energy Policy Development Group	Senate and <i>House</i> Democratic Energy Plans
	<p>annual meeting of G-8 Energy Ministers or their equivalents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The NEPD Group recommend that the President direct the Secretary of Energy to work within the International Energy Agency (IEA) to ensure that member states fulfill their stockholding.</li> <li>• Secretary of Energy to encourage major oil-consuming countries that are not IEA members to consider strategic stocks as an option for addressing potential supply disruptions. In this regard, we should work closely with Asian economies, especially through APEC.</li> </ul>	